

PAWNEE ROCK.  
From The Herald.

Mrs. W. Smith of Wichita, is here visiting J. F. Douglas and family.

Mr. and Mrs. G. McDougal and daughters spent Christmas in Hutchinson visiting relatives.

E. E. Barrett and family, of near Haven, are here for a three-weeks visit with relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Billups and Norman Converse are here from Nickerson, spending the holidays with home folks.

Fred Keeley came in from Colorado last week for a visit with old friends and relatives, and to spend Christmas at home. He returned turned yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Lester Williamson were down from Larned Sunday visiting friends.

Lloyd Mosberger is at home from Wichita, spending the holidays with his parents.

Mrs. James Lawhorn and children arrived in our city Saturday evening for a visit with her parents, S. I. Williamson and friends. Mr. Lawhorn arrived last night.

Mrs. A. E. Williams and son returned Monday night from Major, where they have been spending several weeks visiting Mrs. Williams' parents.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Payton of Hodgeman county, who are here visiting, were pleasantly surprised by a large number of their old friends at the home of their son Charles and wife near Dundee Tuesday.

Rev. Guy Konkell and family arrived in our city Saturday evening for a short visit with Mrs. Konkell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. Williams and family and other friends and relatives.

Mrs. Leno Steele and children of Spearville, are here visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Smith, and other friends and relatives.

Mrs. A. M. Linam has returned from her home in Eureka Springs, Ark., where she had been called by a message announcing the death of her father.

Louis Loughe and wife, J. Hardway and wife, and Chas. Hardway, all of Martinsville, Ill., arrived in our city Wednesday morning for a visit with their uncle, A. Foster and family, and other relatives.

Soon be time to paint with Sherwin-Williams best paint in the world. "As Bonduant's."

New Royal Sewing Machines at Bonduant's.

Homer Moore, who has been visiting Chas. E. Dodge and family, left for Kansas City Friday.

The Western State Normal School.

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Grants one year, three year, and Life Diploma State Certificate.

Offers strong courses in Domestic Science, and Art, Manual Training, Educational Agricultural and Commercial Subjects.

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Delicious and nourishing  
Good for all ages and all conditions.  
Economical and strengthening.

Patented in regular size packages, and in hermetically sealed tins for best economy.

THE PASSING YEARS

There is a great chasm fixed between the view-point of the child that is born today and the man who has already grown gray and feeble with living, and it is well worth our while to contemplate this stern but irrevocable fact. It will do us good to bear in mind not only the wide difference which the passing years inevitably brings but as well and at the same time remember the essential truths and purposes which bind a common humanity together regardless of age or epoch.

Perhaps there is nothing more pathetic in all the world than the wide areas of life reflected between the prattling infant on one hand and the faltering form of old age on the other. The old man may even help the little fellow to take his first step. They may belong to the same home, sheltered by the same roof. They may even become chums—such chums as extreme youth and old age, the one unconscious of the burdens and responsibilities of the world, the other weary of them, can only be. But when the baby is grown his ideas, his theories, his way of looking at the world is going to be vastly different from that of his grandfather, reared though they may have been by the same fire.

It might wound the feelings of the venerable old man to know that his own kin had not cherished and entertained the same views, even though changing conditions must be taken into consideration. His politics, his religion, his ideas have all become clearly fixed and determined years ago. They are interwoven into the very fibre of his being and they follow him to his grave. He is proud of them. They have cost him many a wrestling, and having gained, them through hard earned experiences they have become his companions, his friends, and they command his enthusiastic loyalty as long as life shall last. The growing boy will reverse him and prize his memories all the more for his tenacious convictions, but he will not with the expanding and unfolding of his own mentality, either follow them into or accept them as his own solution of life's problems.

The world is ever moving forward with an irresistible pace and a hundred years on as a vast difference in the interpretation put upon events. No political party stands for the same things at the end of that length of time that it did at the beginning. Live issues die and are forgotten and in their place spring up new problems which have to be strenuously confronted. Styles change, customs change, ways of living change, and the currents of a nation's life are transformed.

How differently each generation has to meet the world's conflicts. The boy who must take the world as he finds it, may have inherited the tendency of his father, who lived a quiet life amidst great fields—a life that was full of industry but free from turmoil. The changed conditions compel the boy, whether he would or no to adjust himself to the strenuous. He finds that in a commercial age, when competition for fortune's favor is so keen, however reluctant he may be to estimate values from such a standpoint, life is to be given any standing room, he must, by the very conditions that face him, figure very largely from a dollar-and-cent basis.

Again, there are not only changes in the business tone of the age, but every lifetime is apt to be a part of some crisis in the nation's history.

The old man of today, probably fought in the civil war. It was the one event of his life that stamped itself strong on his impressions. Those four unusual years have made the other common-place ones pale into insignificance. In times of mourning, he fingers the button on the lapel of his coat. Anything bearing on that great struggle has brought out all his enthusiasm.

The boy that is coming on feels all this keenly for the little fields since have been overgrown with flowers. The two must see all of life differently, though of the same flesh and blood. Traditions will linger. It is true, but a story heard is never like a story lived. It is the way of the world that each generation should be different.

While all this is true its beneficence accrues to the progress of the world. Each man and each generation has a specific and unique work to do. History accomplished is an inspiration to history in the making. Our burdens and our problems would grow too heavy for us oftentimes if it were not for the knowledge we have of the struggles our fathers and a long line of generations past have endured and the heroic conflicts they met, and the splendid triumphs they have achieved.

It is for the men who are in the thick of life's battles today not only to face bravely the trials and problems which meet them but to remember that they are here to transmit their own splendid heritage increased by their own humble but noble lives, to succeeding ages to give them stimulus and courage to withstand the storms which beat upon them.

It is a glorious thing to live. Not only for the joy and happiness which it brings and the opportunity for a high endeavor and grand achievement, but as a bearer of good things from those who have passed on and in the passing years to those who are to occupy the seats to the mighty in the world's history when we too have finished our work, shall have gone.

Life for the brave true soul has always been worth living, but its opportunities are greater now than heretofore. Never did it mean so much in all the world's history as it does in free America today. The common man of commonplace experiences—the countless workers of the earth—are here at last coming into their own place and power. Democracy—the rule of the many—is in the saddle. It is true that privilege dies

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hard and in a thousand insidious and cover ways attempts to throttle and crush the welfare of the people. It will continue to do this and it will not succeed. The people are marshaling their forces more and more, for determined onslaught against the powers of cruelty, selfishness and greed. It is the proved slogan of this age that inscribes, "A square deal and a fighting chance," for every man and woman living under the Stars and Stripes. There are tremendous forces at work for the improvement of conditions. The stars in the courses are fighting for equality or opportunity. No one influence in this onward revolution in the development of real and vital democracy is more potent than the spirit of fraternity which so thoroughly possesses the hearts of the people.

It finds expression in an array of fraternal organizations whose membership is constantly increasing. The demand of the hour is brotherhood. Among all these agencies none have exerted greater and more practical capacity to alleviate the woes and to protect the joy and promote the common welfare than the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Its membership embraces both the young and the old men and they are bound together in a mutual regard for each other.

The passing years means that good by must be said continually to those grown grey in the service and welcome to those aflame with youth. But all alike rejoice—in common with all Americans, that while viewpoints may differ, love and good will are eternal. Men may come and men may go, but friendship, liberty and justice shall endure as long as the sun and the moon and the stars cast their radiance upon the earth.—Nebraska Workman.

Meat Production on the Farm.

One of the serious problems which confronts the American people today is that of meat production. Since the great ranches and ranges of the west have been cut up into farms, it is no longer possible to produce cheap beef. With the high prices of corn and other feeds many farmers have found it more profitable to sell grain rather than to feed it. These two factors have served to reduce the live stock population of the country to an alarming extent and within a short time the farmer is now confronted with the necessity of producing the necessary meat supply on the farm instead of on the ranch.

With the high price of land and feed stuffs this involves economical feeding. This question and others of equal importance will be discussed by the ablest and most experienced experts and feeders of the state at the twenty-second annual meeting of the Kansas Improved Stock Breeders' Association which will be held in Topeka during the week beginning Monday, January 9, and ending with the free banquet to members on the evening of Wednesday, January 11. Members and all others interested are requested to suggest topics for discussion to the secretary, and all members are asked to send in the names of breeders whom they can recommend for membership. Address I. D. Graham, Secretary, Topeka, Kansas, for program.

Electric Poultry Food, Cholera Cure and Egg Producer, guaranteed to make hens lay if given by directions. This remedy can be had by calling at 1722 Williams St., Great Bend, Kansas.

A little girl went visiting one day, and after a time was given the album of family photographs to look at. She turned the leaves over carefully, and pretty soon closed the book.

"Well, dear," asked the hostess, "did you look at the album?"

"Oh, yes," answered the little maid, brightly, "and we've got one 'zactly like it, only the pictures are prettier."

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THE BRIDES TROUSSEAU.

F. L. Vandegrift, Editor of The Earth, Talks of Freight Rates Thereon.

A pyrotechnic western orator in the political campaign this fall, pleading the cause of the "plain people," declared, with frenzied eloquence, that excessive railway freight rates close the path of many poor and self-respecting maidens to the trousseau counter, thereby placing an embargo upon marriage. An analysis of the freight tariffs do not bear out the gentleman's statement. Indeed, it falls to pieces without much study, and, if the freight be the only bar obstructing the way of poor girls to the altar, they may encourage suitors without fear of bankrupting the family. For the freight on a bride's entire trousseau, even the costly trousseau of a millionaire's daughter, is little more than the price of the rice with which friends shower her. The entire freight charge in the price of an ordinary wedding suit, unless it be silk or costly wool, is not to exceed 20 cents. In her shoes this charge is 1 1/2 cents, and in her rubber overshoes, 15-18 cents. So, if the freight be the only bar to matrimony, fair maidens may continue to keep gas and fire burning in the parlor. The stump orator who tells you that railway freight rates are a bar to matrimony speaks buncome.

And when our bride thinks of housekeeping, she may hire her cottage, or flat, and plan to furnish it without fear of the freight. For as the freight is a trifle in the cost of a bride's wedding garments, so it is a trifle in the cost of all of the necessities of life. This may be demonstrated by any thoughtful man or woman, possessed even of only a rudimentary knowledge of arithmetic.

For freight rates are based on the hundredweight, and an application of the ordinary rule of division tells the tale. The young couple will begin modestly, but they will not want to borrow of the neighbors, and so they will buy all of the necessities of housekeeping. A full list is not necessary here, however. A few articles used in the basement and laundry are enough for examples of the cheapness of freight. The freight on a Pittsburgh axe sold in Kansas City is 4 cents; on a 50-cent padlock, a shade above a half cent; on an eighteen-gallon galvanized tub, 23-30 cents; on a 200-pound stove, 44 cents; on a 50-cent washboard, 42-50 of a cent; on a dozen clothespins, 5-10,000 of a cent. In the living room the same proportion prevails. The freight on a bedstead, of course, is more than on a dozen spoons, but the charge per hundred pounds is about the same.

Take the freight on foods. Eggs shipped from the West, 1,000 miles to New York, pay 1 cent to 1 1/2 cents per dozen; 2,000 miles, 2 1/2 cents. Ten average Texas turkeys, dressed, weigh 102 pounds, and the freight charged to New York is \$1.50 per hundred pounds. This includes refrigerator car and ice. Say the turkeys sell in New York for \$1.50 apiece (a low estimate), the railways' share, including the freight charges from the farm to the local market and from the local market to New York, is about 15 cents. My! the freight! How the Christmas merry-makers do groan when they think of that 15 cents!

Then there is wearing apparel. This item is heavy or light in the family expense, as the income will stand. Men's clothes cost from \$5 to \$30 more for a suit now than fifteen years ago. "Oh, but the freight!" Yes, the freight! (The freight on a suit of men's clothes (delivered on the Mississippi River) is from 2 cents to 12 cents. Possibly, the top figure might be 15 cents in Kansas. Think of 15 cents in the price of a suit of clothes!

The freight charge on the entire apparel (everything from the skin out, including the hat and shoes) of a fully dressed man or woman is from 10 cents to 20 cents, possibly, 22 cents, the top figure on the Missouri River. Think of that in the price of an Easter hat, or a bride's wedding togettey.

A pair of rubber overshoes, costing the consumer in Iowa 75 cents, pays freight of less than 19-10 cents. And this includes the cost of transporting the raw rubber from South America.

Wool, carried from the West to New England, and there manufactured into cloth and shipped back to the West, pays freight of not to exceed 5 cents per yard for the round trip! This wool sells for \$1.50 a yard, and upward.

A widely advertised shoe, made in the East, and sold in the West for \$3 and \$2.50 per pair, is sold to the trade by the manufacturer for \$1.88 f. o. b. The freight on this pair of shoes, delivered in Kansas, is less than 1 1/2 cents!

The material which enters into a pair of shoes, made in St. Louis, bears a freight charge of less than 2 cents. To ship this pair of shoes to the market anywhere in the United States the maximum freight charge is less than 4 cents, and the minimum is less than 2 cents.

So, it is not the transportation charge which makes living high. This always is the cry when the question comes up between dealer and consumer, but an analysis of the tariff sheets is proof to the contrary. An amusing incident in polit happened at Canadian, Texas, last summer. Three men were there for the night, and in the early evening they visited a drugstore, calling for grape juice. The druggist had some grape juice, and proceeded to make a mixture of one part grape-juice and two

parts of water, for which he charged 10 cents per glass.

"Why," exclaimed one of the men, "we can buy a whole glassful of grape-juice in Kansas City or Chicago for 10 cents."

"Oh, the freight!" said the druggist, "the freight on that goods out here is 10 cents. But we'll soon have a road through here, and then we'll get even with the Santa Fe!"

They happened to be railway men, and when they arrived in Topeka, they looked up the rate on grape juice. They found that the druggist bought his stock at Wichita; and that he paid 75 cents freight on a case of twelve bottles to Canadian. They figured some more, and found that in twelve bottles there were 432 drinks of the quantity the druggist gave them. These drinks he sold for \$42.20, or something like \$37 more than he paid for the twelve bottles!

Another incident occurred in Chicago not long since. A prominent railway man, on his way home after the day's work, was attracted by some fine California cherries for sale by a fruiterer. Now this man is very fond of California cherries, and so he stopped and bought two pounds, paying 30 cents per pound. On the street car it occurred to him that he had paid a great deal for his cherries. He knew that the freight rate on cherries from California was \$1.15 per hundredweight, or 115-100 cents per pound. He also knew that the grower of the cherries received 3 cents per pound f. o. b. Here was \$1.15-100 cents per pound for the cherries laid down in Chicago, and he had paid 30 cents! Who got the difference?—F. L. V. in The Earth.

Mr. Orah Fair entertained at cards Tuesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. D. Claude Luss, Jr., of Chicago.

A. M. Sanderson came in Tuesday from Emporia for a visit with his son, Harold and family.

Probate Judge Hall went to Topeka Wednesday to attend a meeting of the probate judges of the state.

Dont S. Delaplans, who has been here visiting his mother and other relatives, returned Saturday to Oklahoma.

Pauline Wood, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Wood, is slowly recovering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Mrs. K. W. Alford has returned from a visit with relatives in Hutchinson. Her daughter, Mrs. Starks, and children accompanied her home to spend a few days.

Champion Tightwad Town.

I have at last received authentic advice concerning the tightwad towns, and, since the story possesses novelty, I will divulge the name and the circumstances. It is Zarkau, Germany, says the writer in the New York Telegraph.

For the further enlightenment of my clan I will say that Zarkau is near Glogau, in Silesia. The town's sober minded citizens, who are in their homes and safe in bed by 10 every night, kept asking themselves why they should pay lighting taxes for others who, being of a jovial turn of mind, preferred to stay in cubs, cafes or bars until midnight and not return home until the early hours of the morning.

The electric lights burned every night from the outskirts of Glogau, a distance of about a kilometer, until 10 o'clock, at a mutual cost to the community in general. Then they are switched out.

At the end of this kilometer stretched out of an iron pillar stands a small iron cupboard lighted by a tiny electric light. Those persons who are out after 10 o'clock wishing to have their way lighted, must insert a ten pfennig piece into a slot in the side of the iron cupboard.

Then the nine lamps placed along this stretch burst forth into a twelve-minute life thus enabling the passer to find his or her house.

The scheme is working in a satisfactory way, and it seems quite profitable that other German villages and towns will follow the example of Zarkau.

Thus are German thrift and frugality sustained.

Mrs. Max Moore and children returned Saturday from a week's visit in Topeka.

Miss Clara Clayton has returned to Lawrence and the University, after spending the holidays at home.

Joe Deal and family have returned to Ingersoll, Okla., after a pleasant visit with Henry Moore and family.

BIG BARGAINS IN LAND

No. 124—160 acres; 2 1/2 miles from Cimarron, pretty well improved, 80 acres in cultivation. Price \$4,750, can give long time on \$1,000 of this.

No. 25—60 acres, 9 miles from Cimarron, all in cultivation, 85 acres in wheat which all goes with the place. Price \$2,400, can give long time on \$1,500.

No. 26—160 acres, 8 miles from town. Price \$2,500, half cash.

No. 27—30 acres, good level land, no improvements. Price \$2,750.

No. 28—320 acres extra fine land, about 9 miles from Cimarron, and 5 miles from the Ford County line. Price \$12.00 per acre.

No. 29—320 acres, 4 1/2 miles from Cimarron, 200 acres in cultivation, balance fenced and cross-fenced, a good 3-room house, barn for 8 head of horses, good granary, large corn-crib with drive-way through center, good well and wind-mill, some young fruit trees. This is a bargain. Price \$22.50 per acre.

No. 30—640 acres, 240 acres in wheat which all goes with place, a good 9-room house, good barn, and a number of other out-buildings. This is an extra fine place, on mail route and phone line. Price \$22.50 per acre.

No. 31—453 acres, 3 miles from Cimarron, 3- or 4-room house, barn good cement cave, well and wind-mill, 350 acres of this land is choice alfalfa ground. This is all river bottom land. Price \$30.00 per acre.

No. 32—800 acres, 560 acres in cultivation, balance in pasture, fenced and cross-fenced, about 400 acres in wheat, good 5-room house, large barn with hay-fork, granary, chicken-house, milk-house with cement tank in it, 2 wells and wind-mills, one-fourth of a mile to school, on mail route and phone line, 8 1/2 miles from Cimarron, and 5 miles from a small town on railroad. This is an ideal home, about 5 or 6 acres of alfalfa. Price \$25.00 per acre.

I have a number of other places I can show you if none of these suit. For particulars write,

**W. F. KLEIN,**  
Cimarron, - - - Kansas.